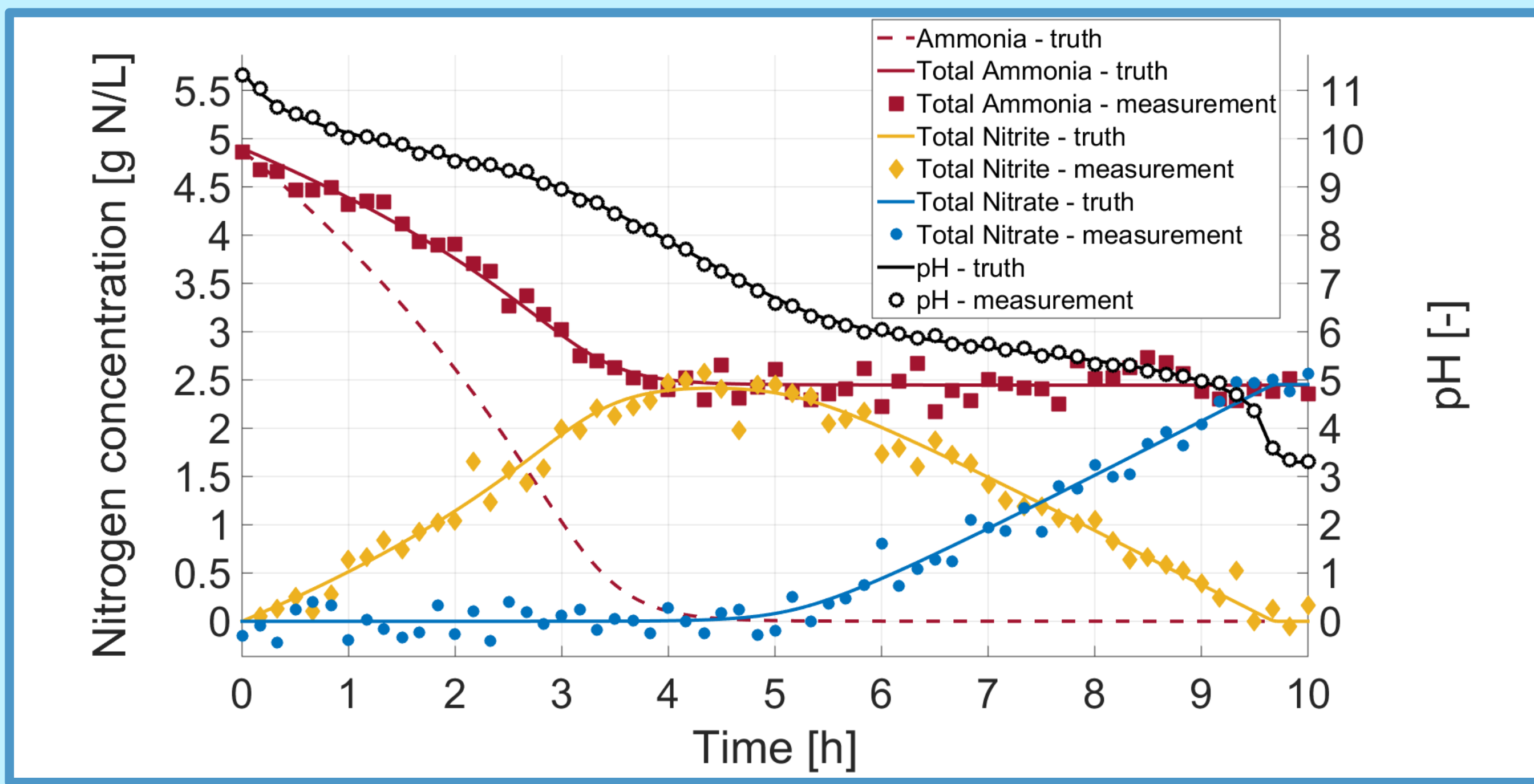
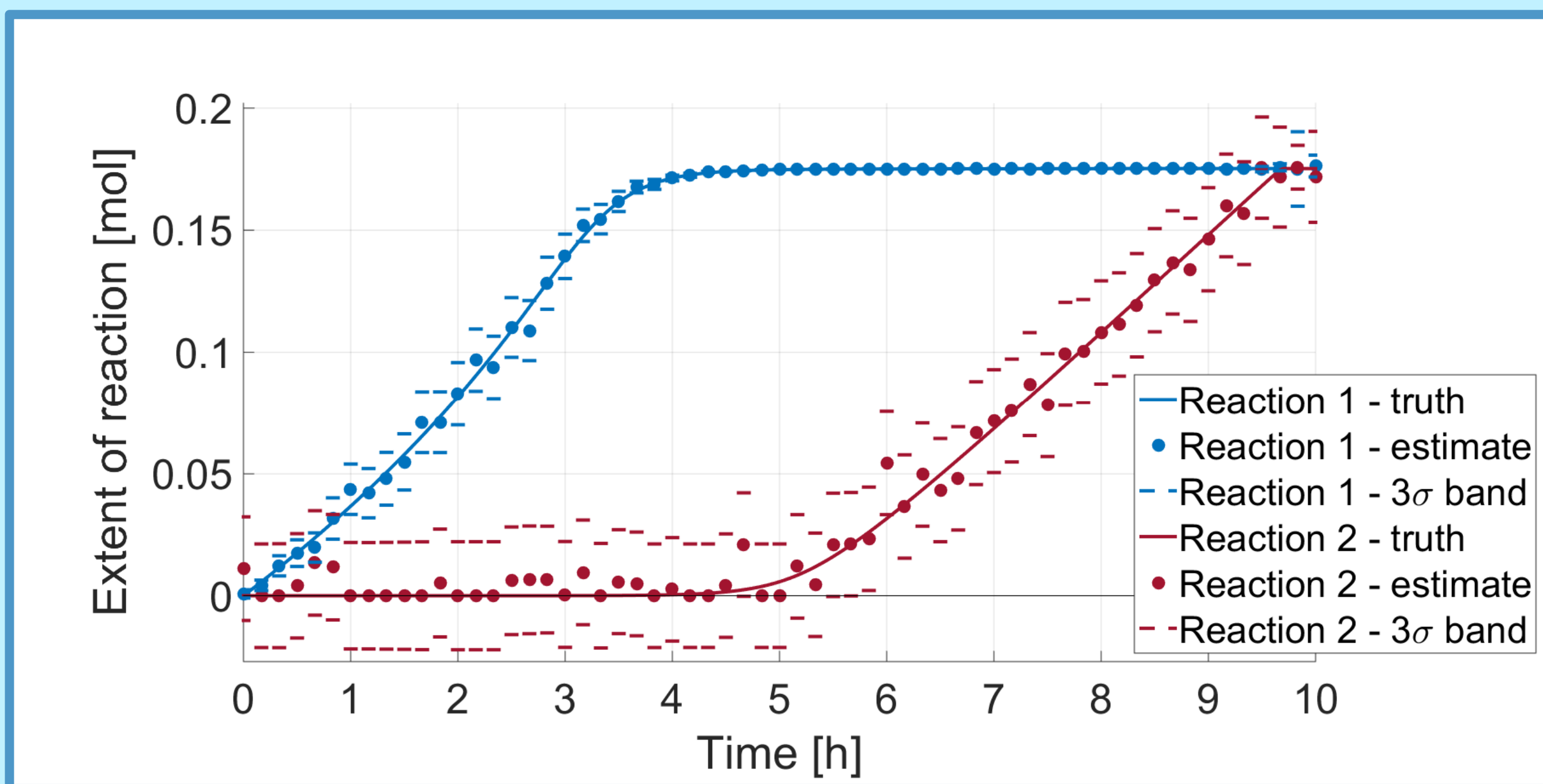


# Biokinetic model identification via extents of reaction

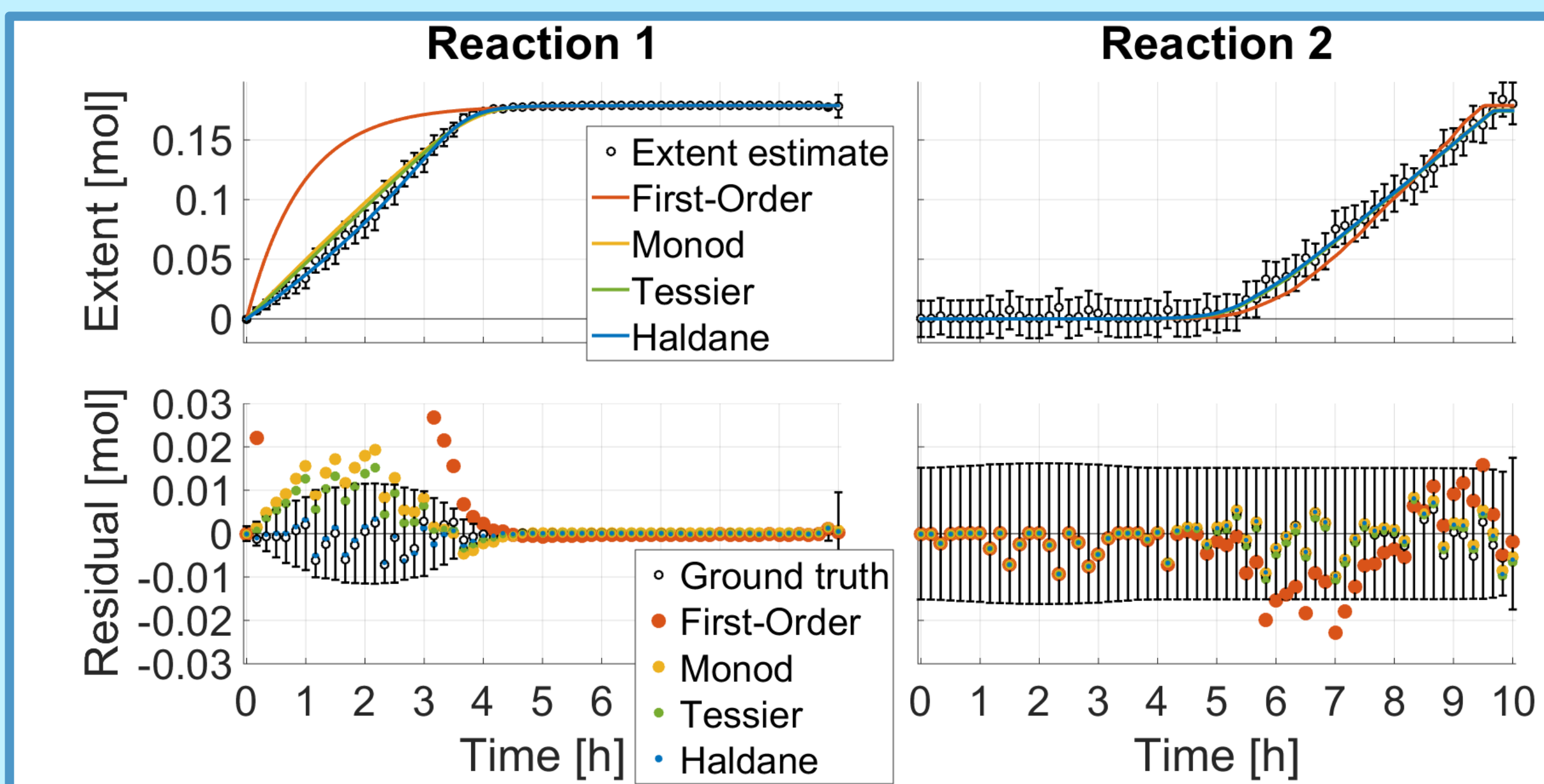
## METHOD DEVELOPMENT – SIMULATION



**SIMULATION.** Measurements of pH and concentrations of total ammonia, total nitrite, and nitrate in a two-step batch nitrification process.

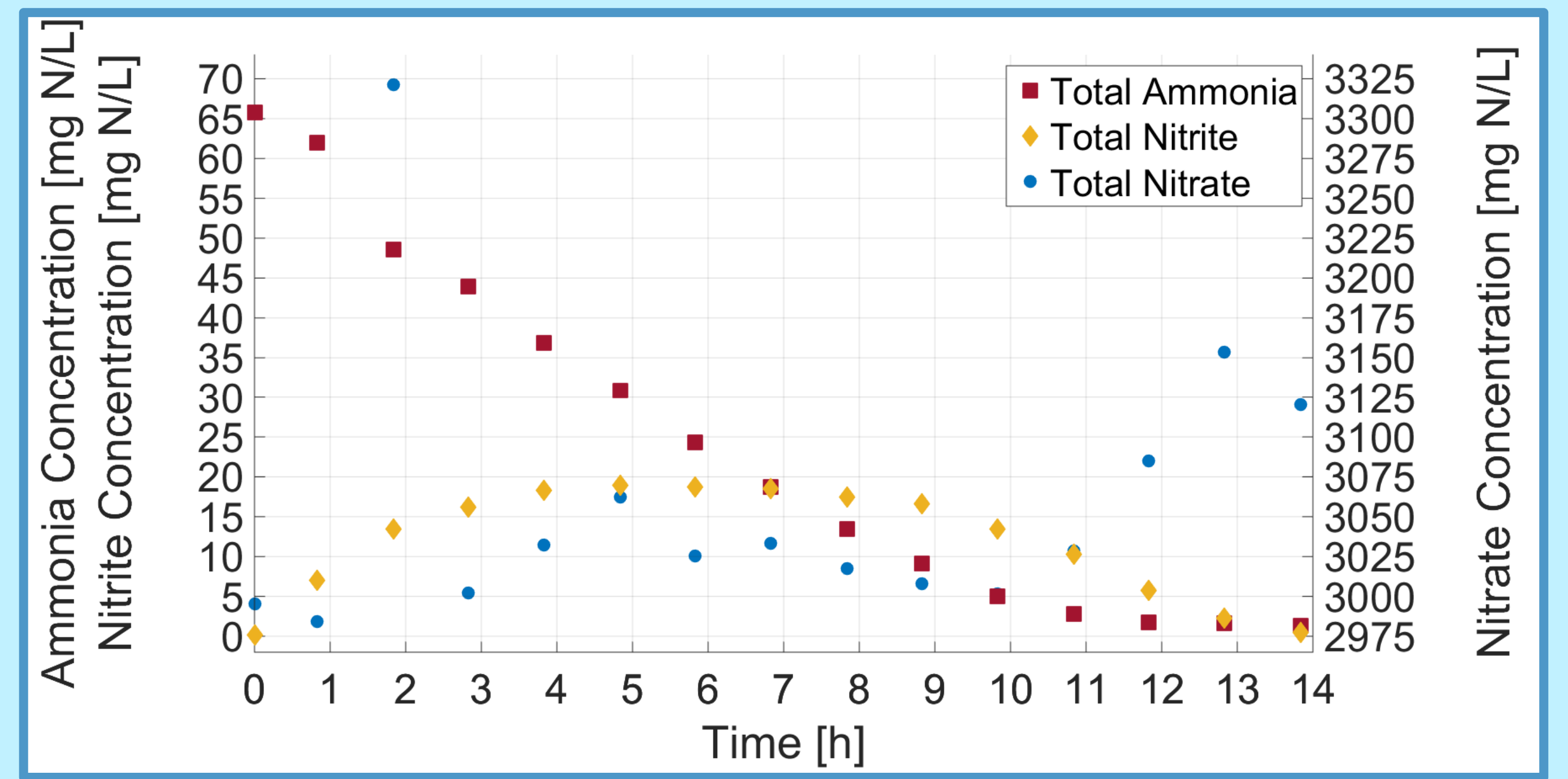


**AN EXTENT OF REACTION** expresses, in moles, the progress of a single reaction. They are obtained from measurements by means of conservation balances and equilibrium equations.

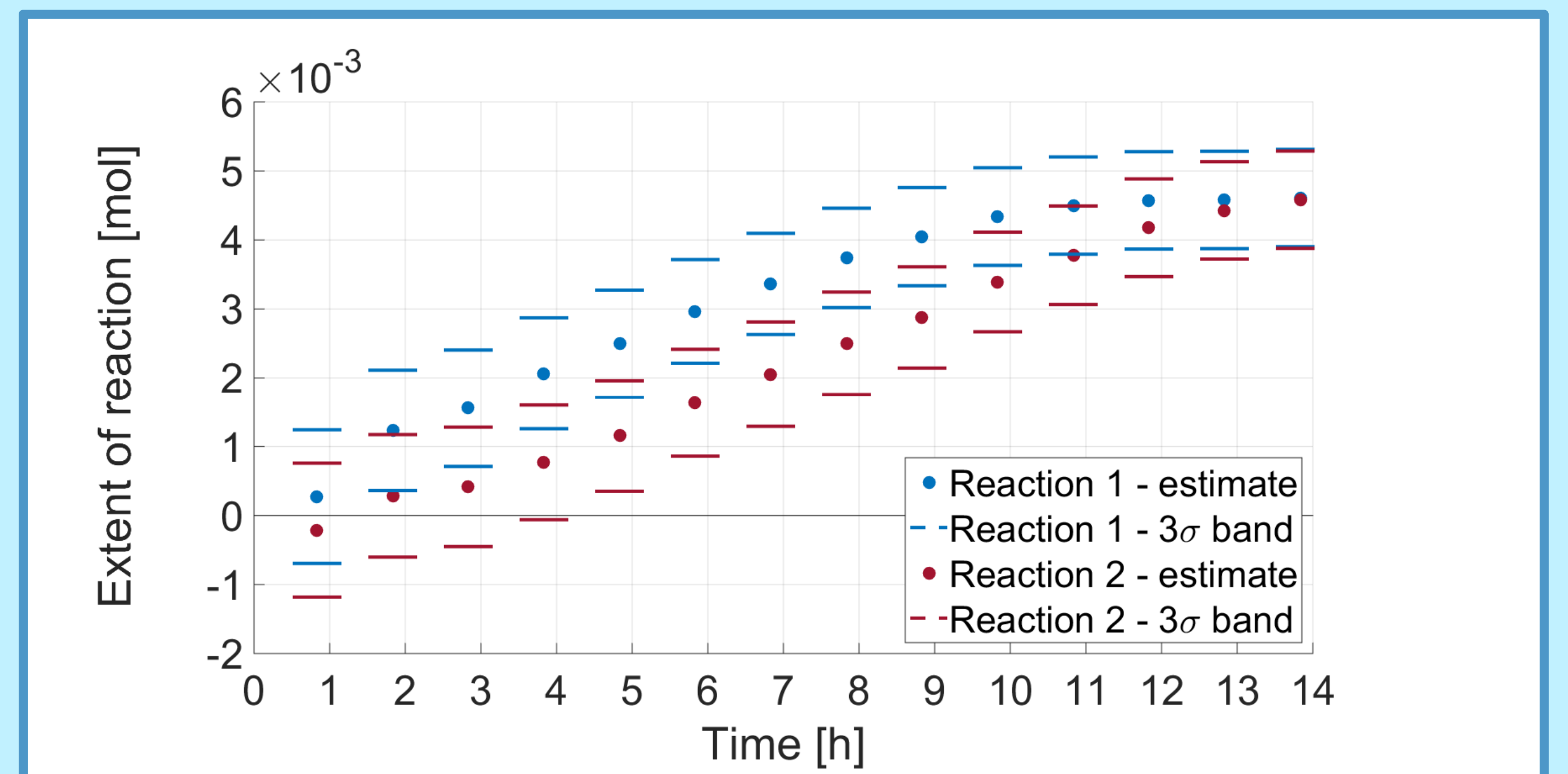


**EACH EXTENT CAN BE MODELLED SEPARATELY.** The parameters of 4 candidate rate laws are estimated separately for each reaction. This means only  $4 \times 2 = 8$  parameter sets are optimized instead of  $4^2 = 16$  parameter sets. Which rate laws would you choose?

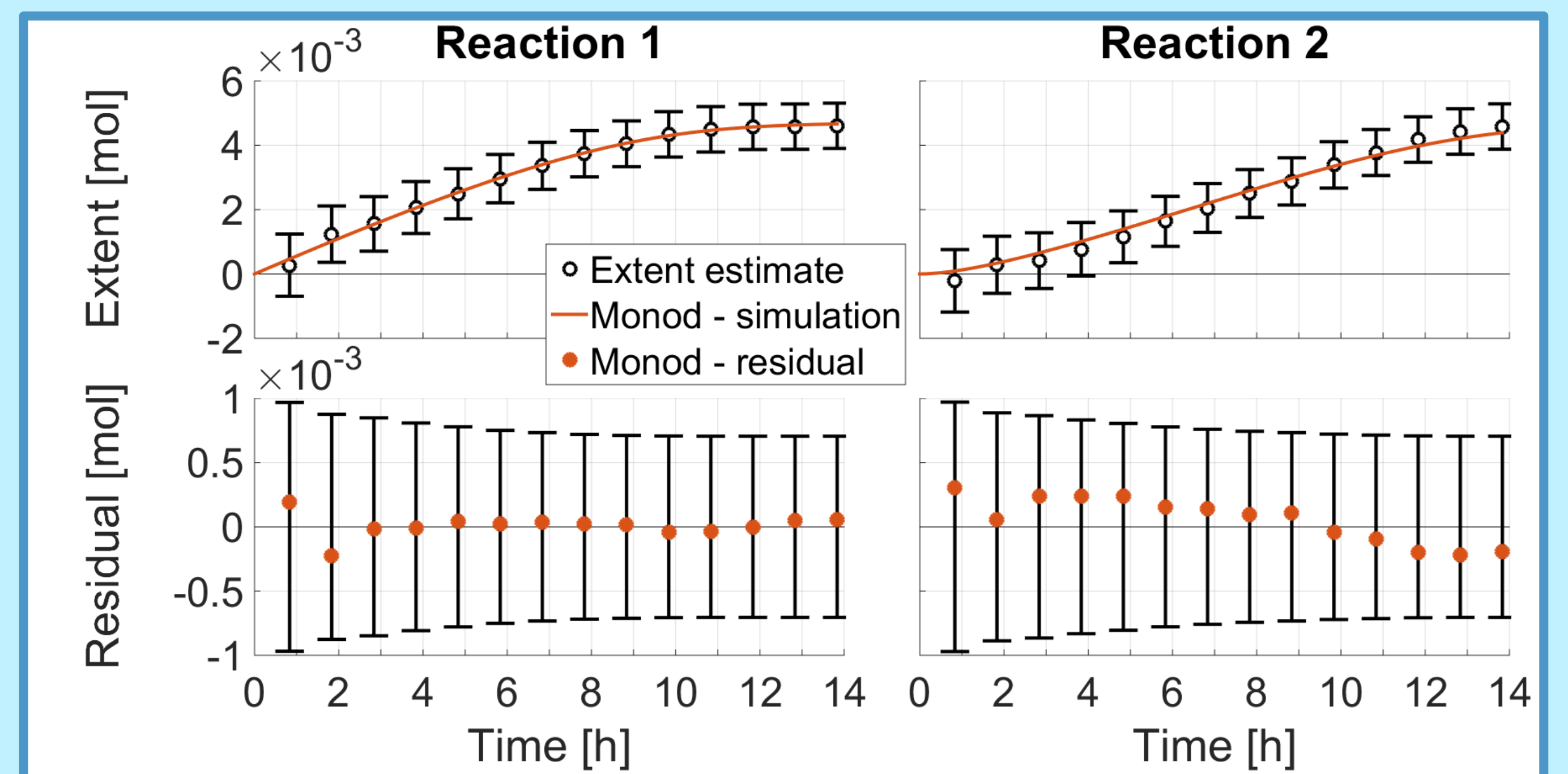
## EVALUATION – FIRST EXPERIMENT



**MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN.** Measurements of ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate during a cycle of a urine nitrification process for fertilizer production.



**EXTENTS OF REACTION.** The precision of the estimates is rather low. Improvement is expected following inclusion of further measurements, e.g., pH (as on the left), dissolved oxygen, and UV-Vis spectra.



**CURRENT MODEL.** The 2 parameters of a Monod rate law are estimated for each reaction separately, instead of estimating the  $2 \times 2 = 4$  parameters simultaneously. Are the fitted rate laws acceptable? Should alternative rate laws be tried out?

**TAKE  
HOME**

Computation of extents  $\Rightarrow$

- Facilitates model diagnostics
- Speeds up model identification

**TAKE  
HOME**

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